

Indicator #1: Non-fatal Work-Related Injuries & Illnesses Reported by Employers

Background & Public Health Significance

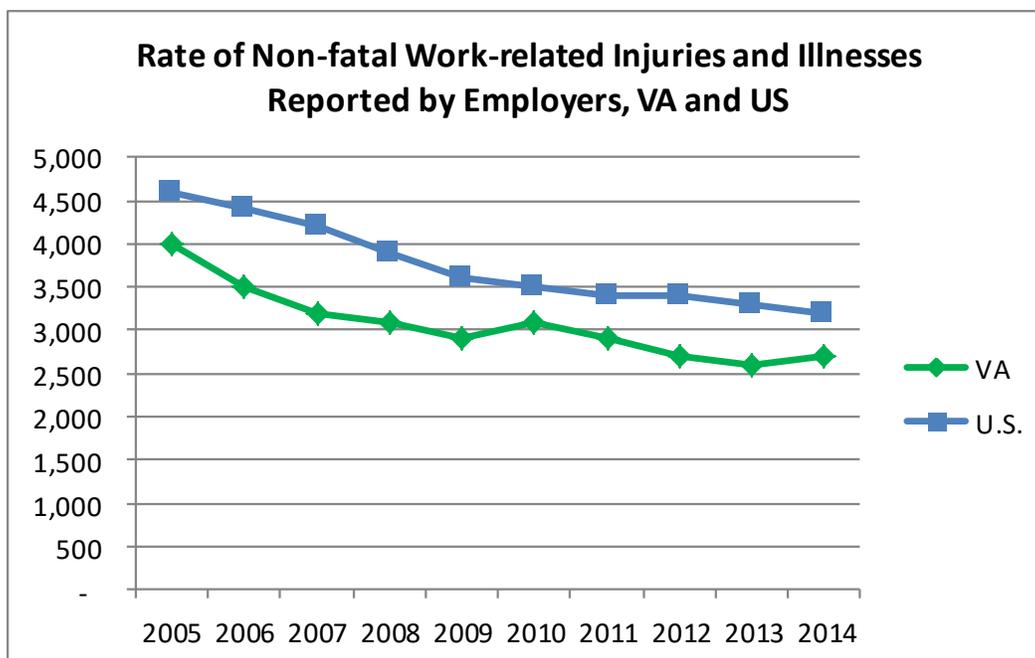
Work-related injuries are defined as injuries that result from a single event, such as a fall, while work-related illnesses, such as asthma or asbestosis occur as the result of a longer-term exposure to a hazardous chemical, physical hazard or repeated stress or strain at work.

Nearly 2.9 million of the estimated 3 million nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in 2013 were injuries. Among the 2.9 million injuries, over 2.1 million occurred in service-providing industries, which employed 82% of the private industry workforce. The remaining 0.7 million injuries occurred in goods-producing industries, which accounted for 18% of the private industry workforce in 2013. The leading event or exposure for all private sector workers was overexertion and bodily reaction accounting for 35% of all cases, despite a decrease in the rate to 35.1 cases per 10,000 full time employees (FTE). The overall incidence rate of nonfatal occupational injury and illness cases requiring days away from work to recuperate for the U.S. was 109.4 cases per 10,000 FTE in 2013, down from the 2012 rate of 111.8, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (Sources: http://www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/osh_12042014.pdf and www.bls.gov/news.release/archives/osh2_12162014.pdf)

Data Source: Annual Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII)

Rationale:

Work-related injuries and illnesses are preventable and control of occupational hazards is the most effecting means of prevention. Estimating the burden and tracking these injuries can help target prevention programs and activities. Information on reported cases can be used to identify contributory factors and to develop improved or new prevention strategies or regulations to protect workers.



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	I.1 Estimated Annual Total Number of Work-Related Injuries and Illnesses		I.2 Estimated Annual Total Number of Cases Involving Days Away From Work		I.3 Estimated Annual Total Number of Cases Involving More Than 10 Days Away From Work	
	Number	Incidence Rate	Number	Incidence Rate	Number	Incidence Rate
2005	99,400	4,000*	31,600	1,300*	10,480	-
2006	89,100	3,500*	24,600	1,000*	8,530	-
2007	72,700	3,200*	25,700	1,000*	9,130	-
2008	77,500	3,100*	24,300	1,000*	8,170	-
2009	72,700	2,900*	22,300	900*	7,770	-
2010	74,900	3,100*	24,200	1,000*	8,870	-
2011	69,700	2,900*	22,500	900*	7,290	-
2012	66,200	2,700*	21,000	900*	7,530	-
2013	65,100	2,600*	21,200	900*	8,380	-
2014	66,200	2,700*	21,200	900*	8,470	-

*Rate per 100,000 persons -Data not available

Limitations

In 2013, employers were required to record events that resulted in death, loss of consciousness, days away from work, restricted work, or medical treatment beyond first aid. They were only required to report the detailed case characteristics (e.g., nature, body part, event) when the injury or illness results in at least one day away from work. Limitations to this indicator include impacts from employer reporting compliance and the accuracy and completeness of the reports. Variations also occur regarding employer utilization of

restricted or light duty for injured workers as a means of eliminating or decreasing the number of days an injured worker is away from work, which impacts reporting. Employers may not be aware of work-related conditions for which employees obtained medical care from their personal health care providers, or for conditions that have long latencies and are diagnosed after an employee leaves their employment. The industries for which data are available also vary among states, primarily due to the differences in industry concentration and sample size from one state to the next. As a result, it is not recommended to compare numbers or rates between state or national data. Some of these limitations may be lessened with new reporting regulations in effect January 1, 2015.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics using a probability sample and not a census of all employers. It is based on injury and illness data maintained by employers and is subject to sampling error. There is a potential for additional sampling error if an employer has more than 30 cases with days away from work as an employer is only required to report on 30 such cases. Military, self-employed individuals, farms with fewer than 11 employees, and Federal agencies are excluded from the survey.

